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The Hilltop 3-22-1968

Hilltop Staff

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THE HILLTOP

Vol. 50 No. 21

Howard University, Washington, D.C.

March 22, 1968

Students Take Over The University's Administration Building

Over 1000 Stage Indefinite Days Of Vigil Until Their Demands Are Met

Together, Most Students Say After Seizure

by Pearl Stewart

"Beautiful," "wonderful," "together," and "orderly," were some of the terms students used to describe their take-over of the University. Their constant enthusiasm was evident by the remarks they made about the demonstration.

Carmen Hocker, Wheatley Hall's graduate fellow and a participant in the demonstration, stated that it is the best thing that has happened at Howard. "I'm here to stay," she remarked.

Other students expressed this same determination, always emphasizing their intention of remaining in the Administration Building and keeping their residence in the dormitories. They also commented on the good organization of the demonstration by the student leaders. Phil Thomas, a freshman participant said, "The organization is together and I'm confident that we'll get what we want, because the man sees that we're united."

Unity was often cited as being a major factor in maintaining the orderly atmosphere of the demonstration. Janice Lark, another freshman demonstrator commented that the orderliness helped to create the mood of the students. She further stated that the demonstration "shows what power the students have."

Alan Clarke, another student demonstrator remarked, "I believe we can hold out indefinitely with this type of unity."

In an atmosphere of unity and organization, hundreds of determined black students continue to demonstrate. As one co-ed exclaimed, "It's a beautiful black experience."

BULLETIN

While mediation attempts were made between University officials and student representatives, co-eds at Meridian Hill were banned from their rooms.

King To Acquaint Himself With D. C. Community

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, has announced his acceptance of the invitation to preach at the 11 a.m. service in Washington Cathedral on Sunday, March 31, 1968.

The Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., Dean of Washington Cathedral, who had invited Dr. King to acquaint the community with his plans for the demonstration to be held in Washington in April, expressed his pleasure that the Nobel Peace Prize-winning minister would occupy the Cathedral pulpit.

"Dr. King is coming here to hold up the poor of America to the conscience of Christians. If that is the aim of the demonstration then I say, God bless him. I welcome the fact that Dr. King, almost alone among the many leaders, still places hope in that conscience rather than



ARE YOU READY NIGGER: HUSA President Ewart Brown (center with mike) leads chanting of one of the funny tunes directed towards the absent administration. Coeds sat inside while men students danced by 6th Street. (Photo by Myles).

President Absent For Unprecedented Student Action

by Clyde Waite

What has now become nationwide and international news is the takeover of the Howard University administration building by Howard students. The occurrences that led up to the historic takeover began with a demonstration on the steps of Douglass Hall precipitated by the announcement that approximately 39 students were to appear before a hastily formed disciplinary board.

The student leaders had presented specific demands to the Howard administration about ten to fifteen days previous to the occurrence of the Charter Day exercises centering around the institution of black-oriented courses, the institution of an equitable student judiciary, and the dismissal of certain key administration officials. The communique stated that if there were no moves that would indicate compliance with the demands or some response, that an attempt would be made by the students to present these demands in person at the Charter Day exercises. No adequate response was received in the stated time limits, consequently, a number of students presented again the communique during the proceedings of Charter Day activities in Cram

(Continued on Page 2)

McCarthy Talks Peace On Campus

by Robert Jeffers, Jr.

"We have in this century, at least since Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt and their efforts with the League of Nations and the United Nations, insisted that no nation should go to war unless that nation had exhausted all political means by which that war might be averted," declared Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota in a speech at Crampton Auditorium Tuesday.

Senator McCarthy concentrated on the issue of Vietnam -- the issue which has been the focal point of his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He charged the present Administration of "proceeding without the moral support or the verbal support or the military support of nearly everyone of the great nations of the world who have traditionally been our allies." McCarthy said that the Vietnam situation is one which affects the rest of the world -- and the rest of the world does not approve.

McCarthy questioned the objectives of the United States with regard to Vietnam and at one point declared that "the objectives -- at least the stated objectives change almost every year beginning with the support of South Vietnam and nation building ... and so it has become the security of the United States."

"The war in Vietnam is no longer militarily defensible, diplomatically defensible, it is certainly not defensible in terms of national needs and concepts of the nation ... the ultimate conclusion is that no longer is it in the national interest and no longer is it morally defensible."

McCarthy also attacked the idea of being able to carry on two wars at the same time -- the war on poverty and the Vietnam war. "We all know today that we are fighting both and not winning either," said McCarthy. Speaking of the Riot

Commission's report he said, "When the Congress finishes with the new austerity program the poverty programs will probably be one half of one half of one half."

Continuing in the same vein, McCarthy spoke about the new Civil Rights. "Which society should secure and help to maintain, the right to an education ... recognized as a need in our society not just a need in

the abstract but one which should be provided in our society ... so that every person in our country no matter how talented or ungifted he might be ... that each should have the opportunity to have his intellectual potential developed -- a new right but a civil right to be sought and to be secured.

McCarthy also decried the lack of health facilities in the country. A third new civil right was outlined "the right to a decent job."



STRAIGHT IN '68: Senator Eugene McCarthy (D. Minnesota) appears collected as he brushes upon his speech. He is running for President on a peace ticket. (Photo by Nesnick)



Demonstrators voice their disenchantment with Howard through song.

(Photo by Gaines)

Administration To Get Injunction

(Continued from Page 1)

ton Auditorium. This led to the mailing of registered letters to the 39 students enjoining them to appear before the disciplinary board seemingly formed only for the meting out of whatever discipline the board finds appropriate in this particular case.

Those persons summoned to appear felt that this action was merely the manifestation of the arbitrariness of the administration dealing with these matters. In the words of one of the student leaders, "this disciplinary board is nothing but a kangaroo court where students are being invited to be kicked out through these illegal processes." Another pointed out "betrayal again by the administration is the reason for the demonstration" i.e. the speeches on the steps of Douglass Hall. At this rally, upwards of 900 students heard Anthony Gittens, political director of the black organization UJAMAA, JeRoyd Greene, one of the last year's ousted students now attending Yale University Law School as well as other student leaders told them of the ills of Howard University and the recalcitrance of the administration in dealing with these matters. Greene pointed out that what appears to have been progress on Howard's campus has not really been progress on close analysis. He pointed to the fact that there still is no semblance of self determination on this campus. The Jews have a Jewish institution, the Catholics have a Catholic institution and he queries "why cannot black people have a black institution." In his words, "The administration upholds the old slave mentality and cannot relate to the needs of the people and the community -- they do not want power to be given to the students because those house niggers (the Administration) could no longer be the power brokers." The president of HUSA, Ewart Brown talked about the normalcy of a university as it related to its environment. He said that the charge against many students of "obstructing the normal operations of Howard University" is ludicrous because first you must have a normal university which Howard is not.

At the conclusion of the addresses in front of Douglass Hall, most of the participants in the rally trooped over to stage a camp-in in the lobby of the administration building. Hundreds of students were conducted in an orderly fashion into the lobby where pre-arranged seating arrangements had been made. However, due to the surprisingly solid support demonstrated by the student body, many had to be conducted to the fourth floor where they proceeded to sit-in at President Nabrit's office. However, as has been the case during previous demonstrations, Nabrit was not in town. Upon learning this, the student leaders decided they would stay

in the administration building until some capitulation had been made to their demands.

As of the writing of this report at 8:00 p.m. Thursday, March 21, the demonstrators will have occupied the administration building for a total of 55 hours -- they vow to stay indefinitely. During the 55-hour occupancy, a tremendous number of things have transpired, from speeches by the chairman pro-tempore of the Black United Front, Stokely Carmichael to congo drum performances by members of the demonstration.

Thus far, the ordinary demonstrator fills his days with readings primarily relative to the black revolution such as "The Autobiography of Malcolm X," also with speeches, card games and just sitting at their prescribed posts. Evening finds them huddling in what floor space they can find with blanket and pillow. So far, each evening many prospective participants must be turned away for lack of space. A well-organized marshal force composed of selected students strictly supervise and oversee all activities during the day and all evening until the next morning.

Sometime Thursday evening, a student delegation representing the demonstrators were to have met with administrative officials (President Nabrit and Vice-president Stanton Wormley noticeably absent). The outcome of that meeting was not available at the time of the printing of this report. However, the text of the presentation to be made to those administrative officials is included on another report in this edition.

If those demands stated in that meeting are not substantially addressed to by the administration, the demonstration would go on. Reports have it that the administration was seeking a federal injunction to remove the students from the building. This would legally exclude the University from this confrontation and make it solely a matter between the demonstrating students and the government of the United States. It has also been said that the penalty for violating that injunction has no maximum in terms of fines and imprisonment. There are several instances of penalties of five year imprisonment and upwards coupled with fines that have run well in excess of \$12,000 for individuals. Many students when informed of this in closed session soberly continued with their vow to see this

Mediators

A prominent group of leaders of local organizations has volunteered to mediate the student-administration impasse now in its third day. Their names are:

Flaxie Pinkett, Sterling Tucker, Rev. Channing Phillips, Carl

Moultrie, Paul N. Cunningham, Roy J. Jones.

the end. Numerous organizations across the nation including a large number of prominent universities and important private individuals have voiced their support both in verbal and monetary terms. Several Howard University faculty members have contributed as much as \$200 each.

BUF Supports Howard Sleep-In; Body, Mind & Soul, Says Neal

by Sanders Beburu

Washington's Black United Front, meeting at Lincoln Temple Memorial Church Tuesday evening, voted unanimously in support of the Howard Student sleep-in, then in progress in the administration building.

The Black United Front, brainchild of Stokely Carmichael following his recent tour of the Third World, is a three-month old organization composed of a cross-section of the area's black community, ranging from the old conservatives to the radicals and ultra-revolutionaries.

After Robert Malson, UJAMAA Communications director, had explained the issues involved in the sleep-in, black poet Gaston Neal stressed the point that the students were agitating to have their institution relevant to the black community in general, instead of constantly producing a

We Will Stay In A Bld.

At 4:00 P.M. Thursday, student leaders delivered the following release to the Press:

The students at Howard have received support from the alumni association, all civil rights organizations, black student associations from such places as American University, Harvard University, George Washington University and Morgan State. Faculty members at Howard have also voiced their support. The dormitories are being kept open by students and we intend to achieve the goal of a black democratic university.

A third party has set up a meeting between students and administrators. We are sending five representatives to the meeting and will determine the willingness of the administration to move this university in the direction of democracy and blackness. This is not a movement based on dismissals of students or the closing of the university, therefore such concessions are not dealing with the root causes of our protest. We therefore emphasize that the demands made for the President's resignation, curriculum changes, the establishment of a black awareness institute, and respectful treatment by university personnel, faculty rights, student rights, and a judiciary system remain the foremost questions of this protest.

If Howard University persuades the Federal Government

to serve an injunction against us, we will stay in the administration building and be arrested. We feel that our position is legitimate and we must continue to push for our demands.

Howard University has brought disciplinary action against 39 students without having an established code of conduct or judiciary system.

We therefore demand that this charge against these students be dropped and that no disciplinary action be taken against students who participate in the sit-in.

We accuse Howard of a repeated breach of faith.

The very people who have been meeting with trustees and faculty members to discuss university problems have been the same people against whom disciplinary action has been taken.

We accuse Howard of being governed by absenteeism. President Nabrit has been out of town during the greatest crisis of this university's history.

Howard is irrelevant to the needs of black students and the black community. We therefore demand that Afro-American history and culture be an emphasis in the curriculum and that the university be closely linked with the community.

Howard is run by a dictatorial system. We therefore demand democratic reforms including faculty control over academic affairs and student control over student affairs.



Stokely Carmichael
(Photo by Darden)

brainwashed elite alien to its people.

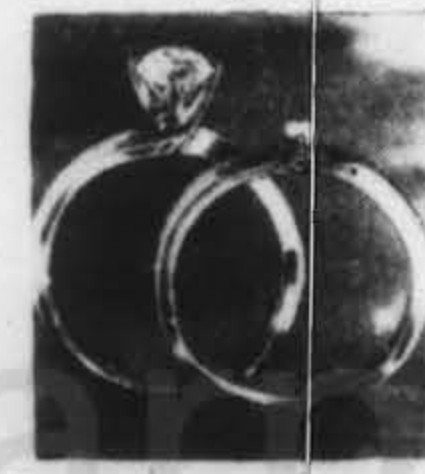
"We've got to give them our full support: body, mind, soul

and money," said Gaston Neal, to a huge applause. Immediately, a hat was passed around and over \$40 was collected for food.

In the meeting, UJAMAA communications director Bob Malson was voted into the Front's Steering Committee.

After the meeting, Stokely Carmichael, BUF temporary chairman, visited the sit-in and reminded the student-body that they were actually involved in a world-wide black revolution.

Pointing to the applauding students packed on the "A" building's first floor, Carmichael questioned what would happen if the institution ever taught the students that they came here from the country of their origin in the packed condition in which they were at the moment. "The struggle for black education," he said, "is anti-America because America is anti-black."



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Plentiful Support Expressed For Students Sitting -In

A large number of individuals, groups and businesses have provided a measure of support for the students who are sitting-in in the Administration Building. Some have donated food or money while others have given their moral support.

The following is only a partial list of those who have in some way expressed support for the protesting students. At the time of this printing messages and contributions were still flowing in.

United Neighbors, Donald Jones, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King and SCLC, Billy Simpson's Restaurant, Pitt's Motor Hotel, McDonalds, Dick Gregory, Stokely Carmichael, Stan Wise-Executive Secretary of SNCC,

Harvard University, American University, Georgetown University, George Washington University, District of Columbia Teacher's College, Morgan State College, Tulane University, University of Houston, Lester McKinney, SNCC, Bowie State College, Gilbert's, Murphy's Supper Club, Enterprising Young Gentlemen, Jan Bailey, Alumni Assn's of Washington and New York, Timothy Jenkins, Rutgers University, Hiram College, City College of New York, Central State College, Rochester University, University of Wisconsin, University of Colorado, Black United Front, Chez Maurice, Southern Diner, WOLA Radio, WAJA Radio, Center for Emergency Support and many more.

History And Meaning Of Blues

Brown 'Raps' On Blues

by Stan Ferdinand

Professor Sterling Brown appeared at the New School on Friday evening, March 15, 1968, to continue his discussion of the history and meaning of the Blues.

He began by saying, "The Blues have deservedly come into their own, and, unfortunately for the lover of folk art, into something more than their own. There are so many Blues that any pre-conception might be proved about Negro folk life, as well as its opposite."

He further stated, "The images of the blues are worthy of a separate study. At their best they are highly compressed, concrete, imaginative, and original. The gamut can be found running from tenderness to cynicism, from tears to laughter."

He then emphasized that, "The poetry of the Blues deserves close attention. Crudities, incongruities, of course they are in abundance -- annoying changes of mood from tragedy to cheap farce."

They show a warm-hearted folk, filled with a naive wonder at life, yet sophisticated about human relationships; imaginative here as in the fables and spirituals, living a life close to the earth.

With their imagination they combine two great loves: the love of words and the love of life. Poetry results."

Professor Brown reiterated the above quote from a statement he made in 1930 to emphasize that his definition of the Blues hadn't changed in reaction to contemporary forces. He further stated that, "These Blues belong, with all their distinctive differences, to the best of folk literature. And to some lovers of poetry that is not a negligible best."

The audience exhibited a great familiarity and identity with the second part of Professor Brown's discussion. The program, with limited vestiges of the past, projected the language and style of contemporary Blues singers.

First, Professor Brown elaborated on what he termed the "honor roll" of male Blues singers. Such men as Josh White, Blind Lemon Johnson, Lightning Hopkins, Sonny Terry, Big Joe Williams, Brownie McGhee, Jim Jackson, Charlie Spann, and Leslie Carr comprised the list.

He then added that these men were important and easily distinguishable from the majority of Blues shouters, who were women. He further stated that these men were best recognized by the dirty, electrifying, and discordant sound of their style.

Presented via records were such contemporary stylists as Josh White, Big Bill Broonzy, Joe Turner, Ray Charles, Brother John Sellers, Jimmy Rushing, Billie Holiday (the empress), Dinah Washington (the queen), Big Maybelle, Memphis Slim, Lightning Hopkins, B. B. King, Bobby Blue Bland, Jimmy Witherspoon, Joe Williams, and

the "grand lady of swing," Ella Fitzgerald.

Each of these Blues shouters, by his own unique manipulation of the Blues language captured and held the emotions of the audience.

Their language told again and again of the plight of a people, their trials and tribulations. Such songs as "Tell It Like It Is," by Billie Holiday; "I Will Never Turn My Back On You," by Big Maybelle; "How Long, How Long?" by Ella Fitzgerald; "Greenback," by Ray Charles; and "Stormy Monday," by Bobby Blue Bland projected the versatility of the Blues language.

They also showed its ability to relate to all facets of life, the old and the new, the past and the present. They told the story like it was, no myth, some pun, but always true and sincere.

Professor Brown then deviated from his presentation and achievements of Black Blues singers by giving special mention to Little John Jr. Little John is a white Blues singer who seems to have done a perfect job of copying the art of soul projection. Professor Brown declared that both Little John and his father deserved recognition because they had "paid their dues" in accepting and promoting the Blues as a Black cultural heritage.

In answer to a question Professor Brown said that, "The Blues are changing, not dying out. They are changing from the folk Blues style to the Urban Style."

In conclusion he said, "I think I have said as best as I could what the Blues have meant to my people." This served to summarize Professor Brown's authoritative and enlightening discussion of the history and meaning of the Blues.

National Symphony To Feature Fiedler

Arthur Fiedler will guest conduct the Washington National Symphony in an Easter Pops concert Saturday, April 6, at 8:30 P.M. in Constitution Hall. The concert will be repeated on Easter Sunday, April 14 at 8 P.M. at Philharmonic Hall, Lincoln Center, New York City.

Michael Rabin, the violinist who will be soloist with the Washington National Symphony on their up-coming tour of the West, will perform the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto with Mr. Fiedler and the orchestra. Mr. Rabin has already performed with the orchestra this season to great critical acclaim. Mr. Fiedler has conducted in Washington on two separate occasions during the winter season: in October with the Yomiuri Symphony of Japan, a Washington National Symphony

"Police Are Here To Contain" Says Courtland Cox On Speak-Up

by Bobby Isaac

"I definitely see a relationship between Sharpeville and Orangeburg. The people who were killed (in Orangeburg) were Africans living in the United States. White racism was responsible for both incidents."

These comments were made by Jacob Ngwa, president of the local Pan African Students Organization, Sunday evening on Radio Station, WOL.

Ngwa, a graduate student here at Howard, along with Howard graduate and SNCC representative, Courtland Cox appeared on "Speak-Up," a presentation of the Public Affairs Department of WOL. The substance of the late Sunday evening talk program centered around the discussion of the similarities one finds in a racist America and those present in a racist South Africa.

Along with moderator David Eaton there was a general consensus between Cox and Ngwa that "although the United States has a more liberal facade than South Africa--in accordance to her racist institutions, she is more or equally as destructive to Black people."

Speaking of white American intransigence toward constructive change and adequately facing up to critically real issues, Cox, referring to the apparent apathetic reaction of whites to the recent Presidential Riot Commission charges of rampant white racism in America, observed that, "This country is not preparing to deal with racism but with Black people." Said Cox, "Orangeburg is but a prelude of what is to come this summer."

When questioned as to how the African viewed the U.S., Ngwa pointed out that before independence there was little known in the African states as to what was happening in the U.S. He pointed out that "very little truth was able to trickle through the colonial blanket about the American Black man." America, known initially as the "bulwark of freedom" Ngwa admitted the general shock experienced by many Africans when they learned the extent of American involvement in world affairs. "It is shocking to find the U.S. cooperating with Britain and Belgium in the Congo," he explained.

Speaking of the brutal massacre by white South African police of an estimated 83 laughing and joking Blacks at Sharpeville, Ngwa referred to South Africa as not only a land of tragedy on the African continent but also equally tragic in a world context.

Cox pointing out the South African-like tendency of American institutions, stated that "the police are here to contain Black people." To solve the dilemma of the surprisingly high occurrence of crime committed by Black people against Black people within the Black community, Cox called for "a feeling of commu-

nity" among Black people. He said there should be more love of Black for Blacks. He then called for a system of "internal discipline," stating "these problems should be dealt with in the community by the community."

Cox then blasted America's involvement in South Africa. He

said the chief of police in Louisville, Kentucky had helped train South African police and that over 300 U.S. business interests have presently invested in South Africa a sum of over \$3 billion.

At the end of the discussion the general consensus was that "If we (Black people) are to deal with the nature of our oppression we'll have to do it as a people."



NORMALCY COMES TO SWITCHBOARD. University Switchboard is taken over and successfully operated. (Photo by Myles)



Students convert conference room into study hall. (Photo by Gaines)

The Spring of 1968 will herald the inauguration of a new quarterly publication catering to the heretofore ignored needs of the black population of America.

It will be the function of this new magazine to supply a demand for readily accessible, easily read, informative and useful information pertaining to the 22 million people of African descent that live in America.

New and different articles each quarter will be on current events, politics, economics, black history, religion, original prose and poetry.

At no time of our history has a people had the need for such a publication been more manifest and the abundance of talent to fulfill this need more available than at the present.

This magazine will be the voice of the Afro-American people and will focus its attention upon the masses.

The magazine's name is "Forefront." "Forefront" is new because its primary aim is to help in the struggle for equality.

Be sure and look on your newsstands for this magazine. Tell your friends of its arrival.

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the Hilltop

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Editorial

The Motley Crowd

All of a sudden, it has happened. The "motley crowd" which stood up valiantly to defy 101 years of stifling plantation rule on Charter Day have ignited kegs of explosives which individual student groups meeting in the dorms, between classes or at private parties had failed to ignite because of individual fears or desires for personal progress in this rigidly controlled white world. If this is not a revolution, then what is?

Fact: the "motley crowd," i.e., the 37 brothers and sisters who received notices of "disrupting normal University procedure" last Monday, most of them connected with the dynamic organization, UJAMAA, have truly shown what "Brotherhood" and "Togetherness" can accomplish, and by so doing, deserve to be decorated as true revolutionary heroes. With the support of the hitherto frightened student body, they stormed the institution's nerve center, staged a bloodless coup, and still continue to hold aloft the banner of victory.

By not sending any letters to those students who held "responsible" positions as student leaders, the administration had tried to implement their old "divide and rule" technique. This time it misfired.

And talking of outside support, maybe history just favors the victors. Dig: Stockley comes over with the message from the community (BUF) reminding the students that they were involved in a world revolution--the black world has had enough of the white man's manipulations. On top of that, one could not help but feel elated to hear those hallowed words coming out of those brothers from the foreign student body Tuesday night who had long realized that there was something wrong with the world's black leadership--an old leadership manufactured by brainwashing institutions like Howard--and came out in support of the new era.

For once the established press also comes out in support of the cause, even to the extent of praising the efficient running of "the new school": the educational committee, with guest lecturers like Brother Carmichael, teaching blackness; the sanitary committee, which is keeping the place a little cleaner than ever; the food committee--sisters keeping the students' stomachs full; and the marshalls--brave brothers. Meanwhile, the communications desk keeps the students abreast with what's happening outside in between black musical interludes.

One cannot help but stress the tremendous educational impact of what has so far taken place: "Afros" have been sprouting from the heads of brothers and sisters who would never have been associated with anything black prior to Monday simply because of the age-old institutional brainwashing that the black world experiences daily.

What the administration has done by sending out those 37 notices is create a condition, and by creating that condition, they have signed their own death warrants: future expulsions won't mean anything because conditions always create new leaders. So brothers and sisters, leave the solution of the situation to the administration, UJAMAA--stick together; you have nothing to lose but your chains.

"The black students of Howard, the essential component of any university, have determined that the University should cease its colonial nature and become a place of which a black man can be proud. The students, using their best judgement, have taken counsel and have decided in favor of black survival." -- Black Student Union, George Washington University and OASATAU, American University.

McCarthy And Bobby-Peace

A letter in a Santa Fe, New Mexico newspaper ended: "We drastically need and should have mature, talented, sophisticated, gallant leadership of the only completely untarnished contender for the presidency--Senator Eugene McCarthy. With this appealing man on the bridge and with his intuitive, highly civilized hand on the wheel, our battered but willing ship of state will again find herself on a sound progressive international and domestic course that will give us all a renewed sense of destiny and historic pride."

If Senator McCarthy were earnestly running for President, this letter would be an adequate editorial assessing the outlook of tomorrow's chief national executive. But he is not. Senator McCarthy is simply running for a philosophy: he wants to prove that the people want peace in Vietnam at all costs. And the New Hampshire primaries have proved it.

Those who listened to his controlled speech in Cramton Auditorium on Tuesday could not fail to detect his integrity, which probably could not make him much of a politician.

McCarthy's campaign is simply directed towards Johnson, to dump Johnson and bring change. The man who wants to go to the White House is Bobby Kennedy, contrary to the speculation that he is also running to dump Johnson. Most people, however, are convinced that although Bobby might steal a lot of votes from Johnson (especially now that there are two doves running) he should have waited until '72. But considering McCarthy's surprise triumph in New Hampshire, anything could happen.

Just Talking Black

by Steve Abel

The gig is up and the white man has shown his true colored neck and yellow-bellied fakes. What is wrong? Everything is wrong and the American Empire is splitting at the seams.

First of all, the economy of America is falling apart as seen by the gold crisis. As you know, America has been up to her neck in debt to foreign countries and has been paying her debts with gold. These debts have literally drained America's gold supply which has been backing up the dollar. Now that gold can no longer back up the dollar, what will?

The white failures are claiming industry as the main source for backing up the dollar. Who makes industry work? The masses make industry work. What's more, it is the exploited who produce the most for the state and reap the least. This means that Black people and other minority race will have to be even more exploited if the economy of America is to survive. If the oppressed Black masses and other minority groups resist this onslaught of exploitation, industry will fail, the dollar will lose its value, and the economy of America will collapse. This can only mean that racist America will no longer exist.

Second of all, the political arena is so crowded that no one will know who to turn to for political guidance. It looks as if everybody is trying to be President, and they are all fighting (Racist) Gov. George Wallace, Senator McCarthy, Lyndon B. (Brainless) Johnson, possibly movie star, Gov. Reagan, Gov. George Romney, the old loser but persistent Ex-Vice President Nixon, old millionaire playboy himself - Gov. Rockefeller, and finally old reluctant himself: Senator Bobby Kennedy. With all of these boys fighting against each other for that racist political throne, there can be nothing but political chaos in '68. Since everybody is fighting for that seat in the White House, I guess I should throw a monkey wrench in the whole thing by throwing my hat into the ring.

Thirdly, the war in Vietnam is practically wiping out the American male population. America's insistence on saving face by stupidly continuing that genocidal idiots' war has caused Americans to rise up in great opposition to the position that the existing political regime has ignorantly taken. Everyday, somewhere in America, thousands gather to protest or demonstrate against the war. These dissenters are not only here in America but among the fighting rank in Vietnam as seen by the many recent desertions. Surely the war has contributed one of the greatest threats to its world supremacy position that America has held for too long. What is so ironic is that the Americans have to save face with opposing nations, which are many, by persisting in this war.

Fourth, America is faced with a racial civil war which will further throw the country into chaos. WHEN the civil war starts, America will be faced with both internal and external pressures. Can America hold up under such strenuous pressures? Any fool would say no, no, no. America, with all of its other dilemmas, cannot afford to have a civil war if it is to survive, but from what I have managed to hear through the grapevine, America is going to have that civil war. Cry if you will, but tears won't solve the problems.

Fifthly, there is the up-and-coming SCLC-oriented April Poor Peoples March on Washington, the capitol of America and other parts of the world that America has conquered or occupied. These people are angry and hungry and if Congress says "no" to their demands, to which I intelligently feel they will say no, then all hell is going to break loose in D.C. What does this mean? It means that America will be virtually tied up and will not be able to function sufficiently to exploit and conquer.

Finally, The Honorable Elijah

Letters To The Editor

Not Half-fast

To the Editor:

The letter to The Hilltop on March 15, titled Comical Howard Mass, reflects an attitude which is not only characteristic of Howard students who perceive themselves as intellectuals but of so-called black intellectuals across the country. Indeed Brothers Julius Dean and Alexander Walker seem to have found a new form of black comedy.

They point out with sanctimonious glee, that the administrators seem half committed to black education and half committed to the government dollar. But where is the inherent comedy? It is exactly these types of situations where black men are torn between their people and the dollar, that are characteristic of our race across this country. And until black militants deal with these people (called Uncle Toms) on a rational basis, without ridicule, condescension or laughter, laughter in the manner of Brothers Dean and Walker, black awareness for black people will continue to remain an unmanifested concept. One need only to reflect upon the response of the mass of Howard students to the rally held last week concerning the Orangeburg massacre to realize the magnitude of this problem.

Brothers Walker and Dean have also found comedy in the fact that the faculty is caught between the feud of the students and the administration. This is perhaps true, but their assertion that the faculty has refused to take sides is open to some question. How do they explain both the systematic dismissal of faculty members who have expressed opposing views to the administration and the coddling of others who have consistently supported its every action?

Certainly not ones to be limited in scope, comedy has also been found (and I'm sure this got Brothers Dean and Walker hysterical) with the "new student leaders," who they claim are in many respects as "black bourgeois" as they are "Black Power." At the risk of unsettling Brothers Dean and Walker's black ego, I point out that there is some bourgeoisie in all black people, even when it is obvious that we have been raised in this white system and consequently have been socialized into it to one extent or another. What is important, however, is that we separate fact from fiction concerning our existence as a race so that we will be able to establish an identity based on what we are, which is black, not what we should be as defined by others. Where steps have been made in this direction, and I believe that present student leaders have made significant ones, it should be both applauded and encouraged. If some of them aren't up to Brothers Dean and Walker's standards of blackness, (a pinnacle most difficult to obtain, I'm sure) I would suggest that the brothers actively support them and help "bring them around."

Muhammad has warned America of the divided vengeance that God (Allah) will take out on them for their inhumanity to humanity. He has warned America, and it is coming true everyday, that there will be droughts, famine, earthquakes, plagues, civil disorders, and other divine phenomena that will destroy America. I say that The Honorable Elijah Muhammad is right but the white racist Americans have eyes but cannot see, ears but can not hear, and brains but can not think. That's too bad for America or should I say good, you racists. Surely, we who have eyes and can see, we who have ears and can hear, and we who have brains and can intelligently think can perceive the fact that America is existing in its last days and is in fact doomed for destruction.

Finally our brothers have observed that until the administration, faculty and students become wholly committed to some just and honest purpose, Howard will never be more than half a University. Never will we all agree as to what constitutes a just and honest purpose. What is just to the student is manifestly unjust to the administrator. What is just to the powerless is unjust to the powerful. What is just to the black man is unjust to the white power structure. To wait until we all become "wholly committed to some just and honest purpose" is to wait for infinity. For those of us who believe we have found the way, the time to move is now. And although we may seem to move slowly Brothers Dean and Walker, we are not all half-fast.

ROBERT MCGHEE

Support For HU

The Organization of African and Afro-American Students at the American University and the Black Students' Union of George Washington University announce today their intention to support fully our fellow students at Howard University in their current struggle against injustice.

We join them in condemning the continued abuses they have suffered at the hands of an intransigent and insensitive administration. Black students have determined to allow these abuses to go unchallenged no longer.

It is not enough that the charges be dropped against the demonstrators, the administration must accept the right of students to disagree and the right of students to demand changes and the obligation of the university to respond to those demands. Specifically, we support the right of students to protest in a manner and at a time and place they consider most effective.

The Black Students' Union, and OASATAU stand ready to respond to any request from the students of Howard University. Our reason for taking this position is that the administration has stacked the deck against the students. The values have been set, the relevant data which enters any analysis has been fixed by the administration; thus, the students are not allowed the defenses which meet the real causes of the act since justification is irrelevant. On the one hand the administration has determined that it is necessary that Howard University be run in a certain manner and in that manner only. The Black students of Howard, the essential component of any university, have determined that the university should cease its colonial nature and become a place of which a Black man can be proud. The students, using their best judgement, have taken counsel and have decided in favor of Black survival. We say, "So be it!"

Robert Page,
Black Students Union
(George Wash. U.)
W. J. ("Moose") Foster,
OASATAU, (American U.)

Crisis At HU

A group from the College of Liberal Arts met this afternoon to discuss the crisis at Howard University. We urged the University administration to continue its avoidance of the use of force. We urge that the University be reopened immediately. We urge the start of meaningful negotiations between the students and administration to resolve the crisis. We urge, in the interest of continued cooperation among students, faculty, and administration for the creation of a new judiciary system, that the charges against the students be dropped. We call for a meeting of all interested faculty members on Monday, March 25, 1968 at 11:00 A.M., the Biology Greenhouse Auditorium.

The Ad Hoc Committee of Interested Faculty Members

Open Forum:

Sharpeville Massacre Commemorated

by Cecil Gumede

March 21 has been a day of great significance to all Azanians (South Africans). Exiles in all capitals of the world from America to Japan, Sweden to South Africa, commemorated the eighth Anniversary of Sharpeville. Even within the oppressors' jails in South Africa hundreds of the liberation movements' underground cells remembered their fallen heroes. On this day in 1960 Black people were massacred by the white racist regime.

The Campaign known as the Positive Action Campaign, launched by the Pan-Africanist Congress, limited itself to pass laws which have become a symbol of slavery in South Africa. According to instructions from the central leadership of the P.A.C. all protestors would sub-

mit themselves to arrest in the oppressors' jails.

The 105 branches of the Movement, spread out in the cross-section of the country, had expressed their deep loyalty to the call. However as the President, Mmangoliso Sobukwe (who now has been detained indefinitely in the malaria-infested Robben Island, five miles off the Coast of S.A.), outlined the strategy, the campaign would "unfold and expand" revealing new chapters in the revolution until in culminated in the final destruction of the racist governmental structure resulting in a new democratic Pan-Africanist Society.

In response to the call of 10 a.m. 20,000 African demonstrators crowded the Sharpeville Police Station and surrendered themselves for arrest. This ac-

tion panicked the police and they replied with gun fire. Seventy-two people were killed and 248 injured.

"People fell like ninepins. Wounded men were screaming and shouting and I could see figures trying to raise themselves from the ground," said one eye witness. The "Rand Daily Mail" reported, "... volley after volley of 303 bullets and sten gun bursts. The wounded fled into backyards and side streets. Bodies lay in grotesque positions on the pavement ... Two truckloads of bodies were taken to the mortuary."

In Langa, Cape Town, six people were killed and 30 injured. The figures later rose to 34 killed and 38 injured. The U.P.I. later reported the final figures in Sharpeville as 89 dead and

257 injured. A senior police officer remarked: "I do not know how many we have killed. If they do these things they must learn the hard way."

In Durban, thousands of Black militants marched up and down the streets like human waves. The entire leadership of the Pan-Africanist Congress and some other liberal nationalists were detained -- a situation which had, of course, been envisaged by the central command.

The racist regime was tremendously shaken and some members within it, later on clamoured for a "new deal." The security council through the instigation of Afro-Asian nations peddled successfully a resolution calling upon South Africa to abandon its racist policies.

On the 28th of March, 1960, the leadership, from the goals of the enemy, called upon the nation to observe a Day of National Mourning. The entire country responded surprisingly.

As a whole, what did this campaign achieve? First and foremost, Black Power won temporary victory over White Power. The toiling masses were psychologically liberated and realised that the enemy is a paper monster which can be destroyed effectively with extensive popular mobilization as a factor.

Secondly, the Black masses learned that they are the van-

guard and main determining factor in their own revolution. The result was that liberal, tender elements and their pseudo-revolutionary appendages were either obliterated from the forefront of the revolution or sank down to more political insignificance.

Thirdly, the ideology of P. A. C. "Pan-Africanistic in scope, Africanistic in origin, and revolutionary in purpose and direction," was endorsed by the cross-section of the country.

Lastly, the importance of mobile guerrilla action and wide scale sabotage was emphasized as the only possible action that destroy the present infrastructure of imperialism. It has also become the only manner in which the broad, bitter, black masses shall transform their fury and frustration into a fierce, invincible revolutionary weapon with which they shall inflict repeated fatal blows against the colonialists.

The recent adoption of the "Revolutionary Message," a document which formulates the liberation movement's strategy and tactics inside the country, is a further victory to the Azanian people. Sharpeville, March

21st, 1960 has been the rate determining step. Since then 79 people have suffered political hangings and an enormous number is in the oppressor's jails.

Independence Avenue: One Way

Blacks To Boycott Olympics

by Robert A. Malson

Mexico City, the sight of the 1968 World Olympics, just might find itself the host of the most unimportant Olympic Games of modern times.

Black athletes in this country led by Prof. Harry Edwards of San Jose State have established a group known as the Olympic Project for Human Rights. The purpose of the group is simply to boycott the U.S. Team participating in the Olympic Games.

According to Prof. Edwards, "For 36 of the 72 years that the modern Olympics have been staged, American Negroes have contributed greatly to U.S. victories. And while they were winning medals, they were being hailed before the world as symbols of American equality--an equality that never existed. We are putting Washington and the world on notice that they can no longer count on the successors of Jesse Owens, Rafer Johnson and Bob Hayes to join in a fun and games fete propagandized as the epitome of equal rights, so long as we are refused these rights in a white society."

Prof. Edwards does not speak for himself alone. As Tommie Smith, the world's fastest human, put it, "I'm not only willing to give up participating in Mexico City, but I'd give up my life if necessary to open a door or channel to reduce bigotry."

In agreement with Edwards and Smith are Lew Alcindor, the

basketball ace from UCLA; Lee Evans, the AAU quarter mile champ; Jerry Procter, the broadjump sensation; Otis Burrell, the high-jump (7'2") wonder; and Henry Jackson, one of the world's top triple jumpers.

When Prof. Edwards speaks of being "... refused these rights in a white society," he speaks from experience. Like trying to find a place to live while teaching at San Jose and being categorically denied time after time. Or like Tommie Smith being turned down thirteen times while attempting to find a home for himself and his pregnant wife. How much should a human being endure?

But our problems here are rather light when compared to the international scene. At this time, almost 40 countries (32 of them African) have refused to participate in the Olympics since the racist and oppressive USA (Union of South Africa) has been allowed to re-enter after it agreed to field an integrated team. (In its own country, the strict racist policies would have prevented the athletes from playing against each other at all. It was only eight years ago yesterday that the white government there slaughtered over 80 unarmed Black citizens participating in a peaceful nonviolent demonstration.) Shocked by the obviously hypocritical move, 32 nations of Black Africa withdrew almost immediately. They were quickly

followed by eight others. Both Russia and France last week demanded that the USA (African) team be withdrawn.

Avery Brundage, the 80 year old American chairman of the IOC (International Olympic Committee) said two weeks ago "No matter what countries withdraw the games in Mexico will go on. We're not involved in politics." Brundage's affiliation with the American athletic clubs which refuse membership to black, speaks volumes about his own political views.

Last Monday however, Brundage buckled under the pressure applied by Mexico and decided to hold an Executive Board meeting of the IOC in Lausanne, Switzerland on April 20-21 to reconsider the problems posed by South Africa.

Nonetheless, all Black Americans don't agree with Prof. Edwards. Jesse Owens, the 1936 gold medal winner, stated here in Washington earlier this month that the Olympics are the "wrong battlefield to fight social injustices."

Harry Edwards countered that "Jesse Owens belonged to another generation, a controlled generation."

Whatever happens, Harry Edwards, World Heavyweight Champion Muhammad Ali, and the other proud young Black athletes in this country and in Africa are proving that they are not of the controlled generation, and the world is taking notice.

Black History

Blacks Evince Faith

by Irvin Ray

One of the most amazing facts about the Black man in America is that despite this country's consistent record of oppression and systematic genocide of Black people and other ethnic groups (such as the Indians), he still evinces faith in its morality and continues to serve it faithfully. Usually, the victim is the first to cry that the attacker be brought to justice.

Perhaps it is Black people's peculiar tendency to survive whatever environment they are subjected to that adds to their faith. I would add that their colossal ignorance and stubbornness is just as much a factor. For instance, few Blacks know that over 15,000,000 of their African ancestors snatched from their homeland never reached these shores for reasons ranging from the "nuisance" of pregnancy (for which the punishment was being thrown overboard to the sharks) to the fact that some preferred to die free through suicide than live in chains. Others have failed to trace the pattern of violent racism such as the 3000 REPORTED lynchings which have taken place in the United States, North as well as South, in less than 100 years. Few remember race riots against Blacks in which they were hunted out and killed and their communities burned. Witness the "Red Summer" of 1919-20 during which rioting broke out predominantly in Northern cities, for one, Springfield, Illinois, the home of the "Great Emancipator." Space limitations prevent further and more detailed accounts of white vs. Black. But Malcolm's words should remain in mind, that "we don't catch hell because we're Republicans or Democrats, or Baptists or Methodists, or Masons or Elks; we catch hell because we're black. Us, all of us, catch hell from the same man for the same reason."

Black survival must become a vital concern today in view of the preparation of "the garrison city" which is designed to "suppress lawlessness." Would it not seem strange that lawlessness seems to be the strict precinct of the black community? Obviously, the rest of the country must be very law-abiding and therefore there is no need for further civil rights

legislation. Why, that means anyone can go to any suburb, such as Cicero, Ill., at any time of the day and even buy a home if they can afford it.

The question of black survival, in the past, has always resolved itself into the problem of black accommodation, becoming a "part of the mainstream of American life." Integration, the magic panacea, has been dangled before the black man's nose much as a carrot before the nose of a lethargic horse whose driver is tricking it into going to his destination. Integration, or assimilation, is a plan of accommodation, an ethic designed to take in the few while keeping the many deluded that through hard work and perseverance they can "make it" also. By no means would this resolve, much less, cure, the problems or inherent evils of the system. If the problem is racism, the mixing of part of the races is not the solution.

Nat Turner was a revolutionary. Turner saw an oppressive system -- slavery -- and sought change, not through attempting to make the system more comfortable or even less oppressive, but by attempting to destroy the system altogether. Toussaint L' Ouverture operated under the same "ethic," that is, the accommodation of an oppressive system-- in this case, colonialism--does not really change the fact that that system is oppressive. The difference between the revolutionary ethic and that of say, the "Negro Revolt" is the distinction of destroying an oppressive system because it is oppressive against attempting to amend the system to fit within it and thereby reap the fruits of exploitation. Thus, the case for assimilating within the capitalist mainstream of this society would seem, for black people, to be morally absurd and historically ludicrous in view of the treatment this country has dealt them. Not to say that blacks have not, in history, responded tat-for-tat, for in the next column I will attempt to expose the myth of "Negro slave docility." For some good reading in the meantime, check out "Black Power: the politics of liberation in America," by Stokely Carmichael and Charles V. Hamilton. Dig yourself.



Sisters and Brothers rally around leaders singing songs of protest. See Story on page 1.

(Photo by Gaines)

ENTERTAINMENT

art, films, music, stage



Members of Olatunji Troupe give thanks in a pulsating dance and song: (by Nesnick)

Poetry Corner

by Betty A. Smith

Read me now,
I will not be here again.
I can not rhyme all the time,
Is it a crime?
Call me prose, I will not mind.

Man, a species of animal that
Preys on his own kind in the name of reason.
Fact, it is a fact.
Love power, love flower.
There is a flower.
Why is there power?
BECAUSE WE ARE NONE AND WILL NEVER BE ONE.
This work is futile,
I feel the need to be a child.
Come there where we can be one.
Where?
I don't know.

Babatunde Olatunji Featured In Drums of Passion At Cramton

by John Mercer

"For the next two hours, I would like to take all of you back home," said Mr. Olatunji, and the show began. The fourth in the Cultural Series sponsored by the Student Assembly featured Babatunde Olatunji and his "Drums of Passion."

The program started with a welcome dance, Fanga, which had its origin in Liberia. This lively and spirited dance is traditionally used to welcome visitors and make them at home. The dancers in their colorful and ornate dress extended this welcoming spirit to the audience.

The next number was a mixture of the old and the new. In addition to the African drums, musical instruments characteristic of Western culture were used. Saxophones, drums, and bass lent a strange and exotic air. This piece had a moderate beat and ended softly.

With a quickening beat and the singing of Olatunji, the harvest song and dance—Odeun De, Oden de-began. To this music and singing, the people of the village come together during harvest time to give thanks to God and to pray so that the spirit of rain will fall and make the crops better the following year. The dancers, with bells on their feet, were very animated and used an abundance of arm movements. The Beat became faster and moved into a dance celebrating the New Year. The audience applauded vigorously and Olatunji interjected, "It is very beautiful to see thousands of people do that at home, and indeed it was beautiful to see nine dancers do

it on the stage."

Before intermission, the troupe featured a solo dancer with a saber doing the dance of a village protector and a piece which stressed universality by the use of traditional, modern, and primitive choreography. It was called Aye Onipekun, or, World Without End. This number featured men doing a solo to drums and flute. After this number, Olatunji took the opportunity to speak to the audience concerning his Center of African Culture in New York. He explained that languages, dancing, Afro-American history, and drama are taught there. He urged that many come to participate and help support the center. He added that it is not supported by any government grants. After a demonstration of an African instrument, the Samsa, and a dance between the boys and girls which he termed "quite interesting, but clean," there was a fifteen

minute intermission.

After the intermission, there began the Masque Dance—Glede—which represented the ancestors. Following this, the group did a number called Uhu-ru, of Freedom, which characterized the three stages of freedom. In the first stage, one wakes up and realizes that one has to have it. Secondly, after one asks for it and does not get it, one has to do something about it; and third, after the fight for freedom, one has to work to keep it.

The next was Mystery of Love. It featured an oboe soloist with a best remindful of the bossanova, then came a challenge dance between the drummers and the dancers. Upon request, Olatunji did a song from one of his albums. The audience caught the spirit, and soul permeated the auditorium. So ended a night back home for many of us and an evening well spent for all.



Playfulness expressed with charm in dance between boys and girls. (by Nesnick)



In today's ivy-covered jungle,
if you don't stay with it, the competition
will eat you alive.

Let's face it. You can't afford to be drowsy. Not in class. Not in your room. Not ever.

So when you feel the grip of drowsiness pulling you down, fight it off.

Get out the NoDoz. It'll help you spring back—your recall, your perception, your ability to solve problems—without being habit forming. So you can pad through the jungle. Alert. And ready to strike.

After all, you're the lion, not the lamb.



"You call it a thumb piano." Olatunji demonstrates african instrument. (by Gaines)

All-American Calvin Murphy Discontented

NEW YORK, Mar. 19--College basketball All-American Calvin Murphy, who compiled a better than 38-point-per-game scoring average during the 1967-68 season, is considering leaving the University of Niagara for some other school, according to an article in the current issue of SPORT magazine.

Murphy, whose closest ties with the school are with former varsity coach Jim Maloney, who resigned at the season's end, and with former freshman coach Ed Donohue, who was fired, says: "They're like my own family. To them, I'm Calvin Murphy the person. But if Mr. Maloney goes and Mr. Donohue isn't coaching, what else is left?"

The seeds of Calvin Murphy's discontent at Niagara University stem from an unfortunate racial situation described at length in the SPORT article by his teammate, Manny Leaks.

"When I was a sophomore," says Leaks, "the best five guys on the team were Negro. But they only started four of us. (Note: In one televised game, the number went down to three.) Then we lost six straight. Before the next game, Mr. Maloney says 'I'm starting you five tonight' We all know what he meant. I don't blame Mr. Maloney. He was only taking orders."

When the teams lined up for the opening tip-off, there was a strange reaction in the stands, according to Leaks.

Poets To Read Own Work

You will gain a new insight into the age old relationship between Christian and Jew when you come to see Shakespeare's easily understood comedy 'The Merchant of Venice.'

This masterpiece is being brought to life by a newly formed Shakespearean company called 'The Shakespearians.' This group already has many seasoned, classical actors. For example, portia is being played by Barbra Sunderland, a spirited professional actress from Australia. Shylock is portrayed by Bill Mc Guire, one of Washington's favorites.

This comedy will run Friday, Saturday and Sunday for three weekends beginning April 19. The address is 814 - 20th street, n.w. This is 20th and Pennsylvania avenue near the George Washington University.

Behind the scenes, directing, is a man who has devoted his life to classical theatre and Shakespeare. He is Anthony Vinci, an unusual amalgamation of scholar and showman.

Bison To Open Season Tomorrow At American U

The Howard University baseball team opens its season Saturday, March 23, at American University. Howard had a weak 6-9 record last season, but Coach Nosica, in his first year at Howard, is optimistic of his team's chances for this year.

The team began conditioning as early as October and started actual practice in February. The competition for the twenty-one spots on the travelling squad

"There were people walking out of the booster section. I assume they were walking out because Niagara was starting five Negroes. It wasn't everybody, but it was some," says Manny in the SPORT article.

"I don't think I could honestly advise any Negro to come to Niagara," adds Leaks.

Amid a situation in which Calvin Murphy finds just five Negroes on campus among a student body of more than 1600, the 5-10 All-American is carefully considering whether or not to continue his education at Niagara. If he doesn't, a lot of schools will be happy to make him feel welcome.

has been quite keen, with all of last year's lettermen returning to augment this year's freshman tryouts.

In addition to regular C.I.A.A. competition, the Howard nine will be involved in inter-city play against the likes of Georgetown, American U., and George Washington U.

When asked of his team's chances of improving last year's record, Coach Nosica declined to go out on a limb, but he did express optimism. "The players are taking the game more seriously this year," he stated. "In past years baseball has actually been a recreation sport!"

Baseball has always taken a back seat to other sports at Howard, as well as at other colleges. However, Bison baseballers are showing tremendous desire and hustle, and are out to win this year.

"I think our two strongest points are strong fundamentals and improved attitudes," Coach Nosica concluded. At any rate, the team is looking forward to an exciting season.

1968 Baseball Schedule

DATE	OPPONENT	PLACE	TIME
Mar. 23*	American University	American University	2:00
27*	Gallaudet College	Gallaudet	3:00
29*	Georgetown University	Georgetown	2:00
31*	Catholic University	Catholic	2:30
Apr. 2*	George Washington	George Washington	2:00
9*	Millersville State	Washington, D.C.	2:00
10*	D.C. Teachers	D.C. Teachers	3:00
12**	Norfolk State (DH)	Norfolk, Va.	12:00
13	Hampton Institute	Hampton, Va.	1:30
15	Winston-Salem State	Winston-Salem, N.C.	2:00
18	North Carolina A & T	Greensboro, N.C.	2:00
22	Norfolk State	Washington, D.C.	2:00
25	Hampton Institute	Washington, D.C.	2:00
27	Virginia State	Washington, D.C.	2:00
29	Delaware State	Washington, D.C.	2:00
May 3	North Carolina A & T	Washington, D.C.	2:00
4*	Lincoln University	Lincoln, Pa.	1:30
7	Maryland State	Princess Anne, Md.	2:00
8	Delaware State	Denver, Dela.	2:00
10	Virginia State	Petersburg, Va.	2:00
11	Virginia State	Petersburg, Va.	10:00
14	Maryland State	Washington, D.C.	2:00

* denotes non-conference games
** denotes Double-header

"John Brown's Body" & "Comedy Of Errors" To Be Performed In Rotation By NRT

A rotation movement has started between John Brown's Body and the Comedy Of Errors at Fords theatre at NRT. The company at Fords has adjusted to two completely different types of stage production. John Brown's Body is paced with little or more scenery, variety is obtained through a total usage of the actors' physical facilities. The Comedy of Errors, on the other hand, prides itself in a

"Merchant" To Run In Town

Two American poets--Josephine Miles of Berkeley and Elder Olson of Chicago--will read and discuss their poetry at the Library of Congress on Monday evening, March 25, under the sponsorship of the Library's Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. James Dickie, Consultant in Poetry to the Library, will moderate the discussion.

The program will begin at 8:30 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. No tickets will be required for admission, but because the program will be videotaped for a later telecast by WETA-TV, no one will be seated after the program has begun.

uniquely dressed stage which is composed of a variety of exits and platforms.

The Comedy Of Errors is one of Shakespeare's youngest scripts. It deals with the confusion of the twin brothers, Antipholus of Syracuse and Antipholus of Ephesus. The wife of one of the two brothers mistakes his twin for her spouse, whom she was expecting to return from a voyage. She locks her true husband out of his house while she entertains his brother inside. He proceeds to have dinner with a certain young woman who is known to be loose--this builds upon the scandal which is beginning to grow in the town. Meanwhile we are driven into complete madness over Dromio of Syracuse and Dromio of Ephesus. These are the twin servants of the two Antipholus's. The brother who is born in Ephesus had a good deal of unfinished business in town. Unfortunately, his business associates were quite astonished

at the messages that Dromio presented to them. On the other hand, Antipholus couldn't understand the little things like when he sent Dromio for a rope and he returned with a boat schedule. Although the acting in general was commendable, the two Dromio's deserve a special mention, as they were portrayed with accuracy and depth by Garland.

The performance at NRT was brilliantly directed by Mr. Wood. He allowed for swift movement over the entire surface of the stage, and demanded that the audience be confronted with the complete physical sight of the characters. Because the play was presented supposedly as it would have been done in the time of Lincoln, the lightning is sparse and totality is understandable. However, one begins to question the validity of the statement, or indeed if this is really what they wish to accomplish. The set worked very well as it provided

for different levels of action and variety. However, it did tend to be somewhat over done. The costumes were colorful. They represented a morage of styles combined. They were in themselves a delightful and brilliant change. However, one may question whether or not they would have been used in Lincoln's time.

At a discussion between a select part of the audience and a fragment of the cast, it was made clear after the show that NRT was striving toward bringing Broadway to Washington. This of course means the very finest of costumes. The purpose of an acting group has always been of a primary importance. When a group does not achieve that which it set out to do, many ardent theatre goers feel that the result, be it good, or, be it bad, is not a product of true professionalism. Individual actors were excellent, and they were headed by a good director. However, in this play they did not fulfill both of the goals placed forth firstly that the production be done as it was done in the time of old, and secondly, that it would Broadway in Washington. These two goals seem to be incompatible....

The Comedy of Errors will be seen with repertory with John Brown's Body until the summer, along with She Stoops To Conquer, which will open on Tuesday, March 26.



Foreign students displayed international solidarity during a show a week ago. The three musicians above are from left to right: folk-dancer from the Orient;



a Tahitian sweet-heart; and an African singer -- guitarist.



(Photos by Nesnick)

Grapplers To Lose Senior Stars

by Gary P. Lindsey

Clyde Mason and William Richardson are two young men who will not be seeing any more at action as Howard University varsity members. Over the years these two have done an outstanding job in placing our school in the upper ranks of CIAA wrestling.

Co-captain William Richardson hails from the sunny state of California and plans to return there when he completes his studies at Howard University. Before coming to our school, skillful Bill placed high in many grueling wrestling tournaments while making a name for himself along the west coast as a man to fear when meeting him on the mat. In an intramural tournament at Los Angeles High he took second place, and again showed his superior wrestling skills by beating every man in his weight class to take the first trophy at the Western States Conference, while attending Los Angeles Junior College.

Topping off his meteoric pre-college academic career this 167 pounds of wrestling heart starred, while winning first place in the Citrus Valley Tournament.

As the years went by Bill noticed his performance on the mat was getting better, and so did the various colleges around the country. By telephone, telegraph, and word of mouth the scholarships came rolling in and then it was time for him to sit down and decide at which college he was going to expand his academic and wrestling skills. It seemed that everybody wanted him because he was a winner, and in wrestling as in any other sport the athlete who can win is the athlete whom the colleges let in. Finally deciding that it should be Howard University as the place for his next step into the wrestling future, Mr. Richardson packed his bags and started the

trip that would again see him become outstanding in the sport he loves so well. He was ready and confident that just as he did at Los Angeles High and in that city's junior college, he could do at Howard University. To his surprise the road was rougher than he had expected, but later after wrestling some of the best men in the CIAA, high caliber Bill was to find himself in the second place spot in his very first conference tournament in 1966. The year 1967 was proven to be a most successful year for him, because after only one year of wrestling on the full college level, Richardson took first place and with it the prestige and respect that goes with a man who is the CIAA Wrestling Champion. This was not to be his only reward for meritorious and unselfish service to his school and wrestling squad. William Richardson was named team captain by a majority vote by almost every man who had wrestled with him during the first two years of his stay at Howard. To show everyone that his wrestling credentials presented him as no fluke, smooth Bill remained the only Howard University wrestling champion to keep his crown.

In an effort to keep in condition, Richardson now spends his spare time learning the fundamentals of judo. He says this is something that he has just developed an interest in, and he plans to see if he can win a title or two in this sport. Jokingly, William points out that the only thing that he will miss now that he has departed from the wrestling team is staying skinny, to make his weight. As Bill puts it, "I can now eat a hardy meal for a change."

Clyde Mason a brawny six-footer who weighs 240 lbs. is an Engineering - Architecture

major who left Howard's squad with the conference title of 3rd Best Wrestler in the CIAA. The thing that is so unique about this man is that he came to Howard without wrestling experience of any kind and was able to make a name for himself while outclassing the other hopefuls in taking a spot on the varsity bench.

In 1967 cool Clyde showed his stuff right from the beginning by running over most of the conference wrestlers, while taking third place in his first year with the team. In so doing he established himself as a wanted commodity and since that day everyone has wanted Clyde except the unfortunate men who have faced him on the mat. In the matches that he participated in Mr. Mason showed great promise by showing holds and moves that are not typical of an inexperienced wrestler. If he had five of six years to develop, Clyde Mason would have been a sure bet for a CIAA Championship crown.

Besides being a varsity wrestling standout Clyde Mason has stated on our University football team, and there has been no one to put Clyde in third place as in wrestling because in this sport he has proven himself the best. At Baltimore Polytechnic Institute he was the MAN and this he proved by being invited to play in the Florida Orange Bowl. Not one to brag, Mason pointed out that his high school team was 2nd in the nation in football.

After an excellent showing in football and wrestling, one would think that mashing Mason was in for an athletic scholarship of some sort, but this was not the case. Clyde Mason carries around with his hefty frame, an intellect that won him an academic scholarship at Howard University in his freshmen year.

Trackmen To Begin Outdoors Today With Intra Squad Meet

The Howard University track squad is slated to open what promises to be an action-packed outdoor campaign today as the annual intra-squad meet gets underway at 2 p.m. in Howard stadium. Intense rivalry is expected to highlight tomorrow's action in which the freshmen challenge the varsity contingent.

Coach Wilmer Johnson, in his second season in the head coaching slot, was cautiously optimistic.

"The potential is obviously there, but only hard work will separate us from the ordinary teams. I expect a great deal from this year's team. Many school record should fall in the process," said Johnson, who is assisted by Marshall Emery.

Perennially strong on the track, the Bison could experience difficulty in the field events. Though not as glamorous, these events carry the same weight on the scorecard.

Leading the trackmen will be co-captain Ewart Brown, Howard's top quartermiler who finished second to the mercurial Vince Mathews of J.C. Smith in 47.8 in last year's CIAA championships. Brown, who has been invited to try out for the Bermuda Olympic team, will join with sophomore Ron Lassiter as Howard's 440 threats. Lassiter surprised track fans last season with his memorable lead-off leg on the mile relay at the championships.

In the sprints, the return of Bill Ritchie and Paul Mathis should preserve the Bison one-two punch in the 100 and 220 yard dashes. Ritchie, who clocked 9.6 in the championships last

year, appears stronger in each workout despite slight ankle trouble. As a freshman, he rewrote the record books for the two dash races. Mathis, a sophomore out of Philadelphia, and Ritchie will form the nucleus of 440 relay team.

Hard-working Tyrone Malloy, another sophomore from Jamaica, N.Y., could be the key to his coach's guarded optimism. Malloy, whose freshman year found him playing the utility role, has blossomed into a more-than-adequate quartermiler and a highly promising half-miler.

Rounding out the varsity running squad are two-milers, Fred Gordon who was second in the CIAA championships last year, and Ralph Jackson, with hurdlers Burnett Rucker and Richard Smith.

Co-Captain Marvin Gunn, winner of the last two conference high jump titles, heads the field contingent. Gunn has a 6-8 leap to his credit. Lou Sanford in the triple and long jumps and former CIAA champion Murchison Henry constitute the core of performers in the field events.

The freshman squad, made unusually strong by the acquisition

of outstanding 440 men, Johnny Carroll, Mike Blackman, Rodney Greenup and Carl Keels, should pose problems for the veterans.

The dual meet season is scheduled to open next Wednesday at Virginia State and continues at Howard stadium.

Outdoor Track Schedule

Mar. 27 - Va. State	away
Mar. 30 - Fairleigh-Dickinson	home
April 4 - Cheyney State	home
April 6 - American U. Relays	Away
April 9 - Millersville	home
April 13 - Delaware State	Away
April 15 - Morgan State	Away
April 20 - Hampton	Home
April 23 - American U.	Home
April 26-27 - Penn Relays	Away
May 1 - Lincoln U.	Away
May 2 - Norfolk State	Home
May 3 - Gallaudet	Home
May 3-4 - Marine Corp Relays	Away
May 6 - Va. Union	Home
May 10-11 - CIAA Championships - Morgan State College.	

ATTENTION FOOTBALL PLAYERS:

Football films will be shown every Thursday at noon, in the middle class room of the physical education building. All members of the Howard football team and those interested in playing football next season are urged to attend. For further information, contact Coach Sease or other coaches on the staff.

IS THIS ANY WAY TO SPEND A SUMMER??

Among other "Haps," there will be the day camp and recreational programs supported by S.O.S. - an agency of the Methodist churches in Washington, D.C.

About 55 college students and other young workers will run a variety of programs which will include Black Culture, Religious Curriculum, Recreation, Community Organization, Trips, etc.

The college students will participate in work-study and living communities, set up and supported by S.O.S. In addition to receiving room and board within the "living community," moderate salaries will be paid to the workers, based on need.

If previous year's experience is any indication, we can guarantee a terrific summer: with more freedom, more responsibility, harder work, and more fun than you have ever had before.

Perhaps the city just isn't your bag this year. If you have camping, nature, craft, or waterfront skills, you might apply for a job as camp counselor instead. There are still some openings left for college students, and the living-training-salary arrangements are similar.

INTERESTED? CONTACT:

Rev. Don E. Howard c/o Wesley House
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